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The Solicitors' Journal and Weekly Reporter.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1857.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1920.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

£2 12s. ; by Post, £2 14s. ; Foreign, £2 16s.

HALF-YEARLY AND QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS IN PROPORTION.

*. The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected contributions, and copies should be kept of all articles sent by writers who are not on the regular staff of the JOURNAL.

All letters intended for publication must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

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Current Topics.

The Inns of Chancery.

IN OUR last issue we said a word or two about Clifford's Inn and the old Inns of Chancery. It certainly seems a pity to see the survivors of those ancient Inns pass completely from the law to commercial purposes. The old purpose of the Inns was to serve as residences for law students. The four Inns gradually became the home of the Bar; the nine small Inns became dedicated to solicitors—practitioners before the Chancellor as distinct from the common law attorneys. At one time, in the days of the Lancastrian sovereigns it looked as if a law university would arise in London, similar to the great educational foundations of Oxford and Cambridge. In all three alike the students at first lodged anywhere in the university town—as they still do in the equally ancient Scottish universities. Gradually the students formed little groups or "societates" of comrades who lived together in one house, rented by themselves, under the discipline of common rules laid down by the whole of the house-residents and under an elected head. Then the university began to insist on appointing a "Master of Arts" as head, and revising the disciplinary rules. The next stage followed when special hostels took the place of these common hired houses, and these in their turn were followed by endowed halls and colleges. The Inns of Chancery were originally hostels of this kind, intended as the boarding-houses of law students; but unfortunately the profession of solicitors was unorganized and overshadowed by the Bar; so it never succeeded in organising rules for the discipline of its apprentices in the way that the Inns of Court succeeded in doing. Both the four Bar Inns and the nine Inns of Chancery alike suffered from another difficulty—the impracticability of insisting upon one fixed place of residence for students in a great city like London, from which a very large number of them came and where they already had homes. The size, wealth and prestige of London, indeed, differing from little towns like Oxford and Cambridge, where the burgher class did not send their sons to the university, helped to kill the residential idea in London.

The Education of Law Students.

STILL, it seems a pity that something cannot be done to promote once more the old common life of law students as it existed in the early Middle Ages. The Bar might do much with its special Inns and their traditions. The Law Society might do a little: it might contrive to purchase or lease one of the surviving small Inns of Chancery and make arrangements for the board and education there of such articulated pupils as so desire. In these days of scarce dwellings, the articulated pupil putting in his London year would often be glad of such an opportunity. In such a scheme, of course, it would be desirable

able to provide educational facilities in other branches of human interest besides law. The humanistic education of lawyers is too much neglected. Psychology, logic, ethics, economics, civics—surely in these days of movement it is desirable that every lawyer should know the elements of these. But, alas, not only the lawyer in the street, but eminent King's Counsel and distinguished judges, often display amazing ignorance of these sciences, so important to the correct appreciation of human affairs and of social values.

The City Literary Institute.

WE MAY here mention in passing that what the Bar and the Law Society have so far failed to do is being attempted, moderately it is true, but still attempted, by the London County Council in its capacity of Education Authority. Last year it established in Graystone-place, Breems-buildings, a literary institute, to provide humanistic lectures in the evenings and afternoons for lawyers, journalists, civil servants, and others who carry on business in the precincts of the City and of Westminster. Again, this year the City Literary Institute has been set up with an attractive programme of lectures of what is known as the university extension type, covering the field of civics, psychology, and philosophy. When the ratepayer's money is spent on such enterprises it is to be hoped that lawyers will avail themselves of the facilities thus provided.

The Industrial Court.

WE ARE glad to see that Sir WILLIAM MACKENZIE, K.C., the President of the Industrial Court, has lost no time in repudiating Mr. SMILLIE's tentative suggestion that the Government had instructed that court to grant no further increase of wages, and that this instruction had been obeyed. Sir ROBERT HORNE at once denied the innuendo, and we believe Mr. SMILLIE has disclaimed any intention of imputing improper subjection to Government influence to the President of the Court. Indeed, no one at the Bar, where Sir WILLIAM MACKENZIE's high reputation for independence and integrity is well known and universally recognized, would believe for a moment that he would allow himself to be so influenced. At the same time, the Bar is not the whole world, and outsiders may sometimes credit those impossible innuendoes. It is therefore well that Sir WILLIAM MACKENZIE has at once stated in the Press that no communication of the kind suggested, direct or indirect, has been made to him or his court by anyone representing the Government or any Government Department; and that the decisions of his court have been given solely on its merits, uninfluenced by any preconceptions as to wages and prices. To say this, indeed, is simply to say that the Court is, as its name implies, a British court of justice.

The Status of the Industrial Court.

BUT THE point suggests itself that the status of the Industrial Court is not sufficiently protected by existing arrangements. No one would dream of imputing subservience to Government influence to any High Court judge. If the Industrial Court is to command full public confidence, now that a statute has made it a permanent branch of our judicial system, it ought to be placed on the same level as the High Court. Its president should be given the status and salary of a High Court judge. This has been done in Australia and in New Zealand. There the Industrial Court is a branch of the High Court, and its president is, for the time being, *ex officio* an additional High Court judge. Such a system adds to the dignity of the court, the weight of its decisions, and the general respect for its integrity and judicial impartiality. The time has come when some similar improvement of the status of our Industrial Court, now in existence since 1915, and placed on a permanent basis by the Industrial Courts Act of last year, should be made by the Legislature. Conciliation in industrial disputes is going to be one of the biggest and one of the hardest of judicial duties in the future.

Laughter in Court.

NOT ALL our readers may have seen Mr. RICHARD KNIGHT'S amusing little book, *Laughter in Court*, with its admirable collection of forensic witticisms, novel or chesnuts. Some of them, therefore, we may repeat here for the amusement in vacation of our less serious readers. "An Irishman saw a tombstone, which bore the legend 'Here lies a lawyer and an honest man.' 'What the ould devil,' the Irishman exclaimed, 'did the fools mean by putting the two of them in one grave.'" And this: "What brought you to prison?" "Two constables, sir." "Yes, but had intemperance anything to do with it?" "It had, sir; both of them were drunk." But the best of all is the following:—Judge A. and Judge B. were travelling together by sea. Judge A. was very seasick; Judge B. very sympathetic. "Can I do anything for you?" said B. "Yes," was the reply, "I wish your lordship would over-rule this motion." And all the world knows the famous story of Sir EDWARD CARSON cross-examining a pompous witness. "Do you drink?" "That is my own business." "Have you any other business?" Of course, most of these stories are familiar, but they bear retelling.

The Statutory Tenancy Under the Rent Restriction Act, 1920.

V.—OPERATION OF THE STATUTORY TENANCY.

(Continued.)

(2) Application of the Statutory Tenancy to the case of business premises.

IN our last article we commenced our consideration of the operation of the statutory tenancy, and considered the obligations attaching thereto in the case of dwelling-houses within the statutory limits of value. We must now consider the effect of the Act in the case of business premises within the same limits of value. The same general rule, of course, applies. Premises within the Act remain subject to all common law and equitable rights and obligations of the tenancy except in so far as expressly and impliedly modified by the statute; all statutory obligations imposed by such statutes or such collateral statutes as the Courts (Emergency Powers) Acts except so far as repealed or altered by this Act; and, in addition, to the special statutory modifications enacted by the Act itself. These latter, however, are not the same in the case of business premises as in the case of dwelling-houses; and therefore this separate consideration is required.

Now the earlier Acts did not apply at all to business premises. And the draftsman of the present Act intended to continue those earlier traditions; he did not intend this Act to comprise other buildings than houses. But during its passage through Parliament, a special clause—number 13—was inserted which brought business premises within the scope of the statute. Such mode of legislation is often necessary in practice, since the House of Commons has to adapt its enactments to the prevailing currents of public opinion. But from the lawyer's point of view, this system of interpolation is always unfortunate, since it means that novel provisions get inserted in subject-matter to which they are extraneous, so that the resulting mosaic does not harmonise with the general policy of the Act. In such cases a separate statute, embodying the proposed additional legislation, is generally better than the insertion of some additional clauses or clause in the statute itself.

In the present case, section 13 was added to the statute in this way during its journey through Parliament. It runs as follows:—

"This Act shall apply to any premises used for business, trade, or professional purposes, or for the public service, as it applies to a dwelling-house, and as though references to 'dwelling-house,' 'house,' and 'dwelling' included references to any such premises, but this Act in its application to such premises shall have effect subject to the following modifications:—"

Here the following points require noting:—

(I.) "Premises" is an extremely wide term, and may include "land" as well as a building. A builder's yard, a railway arch let out for warehousing, part of a wharf, and many other premises of that kind, provided they are within the statutory limits of value, would seem to be "premises" within the meaning of the Act. This is a startling result. No doubt neither the Legislature nor the draftsman ever contemplated it. But we do not see any way out of this interpretation.

(II.) But "premises" within the statute must be used either for the public "service," or for "business, trade, or professional purposes." Therefore agricultural premises, such as market gardens, florists' nurseries, &c., are clearly outside the ambit of the Act. But the question where to draw the line is difficult. What about a limekiln or a brickmaking field, or a sawmill? These would appear to be within the Act, since "business" and "trade" can hardly be confined to commercial premises; an industrial workshop or a factory, presumably, are used for trade purposes.

(III.) Of course, section 12 (2) (III.) contains here an important proviso which requires to be read in this connection. It runs as follows:—

"Provided that . . . (iii) for the purposes of this Act any land or premises let together with a house shall, if the rateable value of the land and premises let separately would be less than one-quarter of the rateable value of the house, be treated as part of the house; but subject to this provision this Act shall not apply to a house let together with land other than the site of the house."

The effect of this would seem to be that where land and house are let together, and where the total rateable value is £60, of which £30 is imputable to the land and £30 to the house, then the premises are outside the statute. The same is the case if the land is worth £12 and the house £48. But if the land is worth £10, and the house £50 per annum (rateable value), the premises are within the Act. [Here land does not include the site of the house.] Therefore many classes of premises of an industrial type—*e.g.*, garages, &c., would obviously be outside the Act.

(IV.) The test of a "business, trade, or profession" is the carrying on of a business, &c., undertaking, *not* the earning of profits: *Re Law Reporting Council* (58 L. J. Q. B. 95). Therefore premises let to learned societies or to charities or to clubs may be within the Act, although usually the *quantum* of rental, of course, will exclude such premises.

(V.) Like dwelling-houses, commercial offices and professional chambers are nowadays very largely sublet to different sub-tenants, each taking a room or a set of rooms. In each such case there appears to be a separate letting, and this must bring within the statute many sub-tenancies where the whole premises are of a value exceeding £105 per annum: *Rider v. Rollet* (1920, W. N. 227). Section 12 (8) provides that where any rooms in a dwelling-house are subject to a separate letting wholly or partly as a dwelling, they shall for the purposes of this Act be treated as "part" of a dwelling-house let as a separate dwelling. No doubt this provision applies likewise in the case of business premises.

(VI.) Mortgages of business premises within the statutory limits of value are by this section inferentially brought within the Act: not merely tenancies. The modifications referred to in section 13 (1), quoted above, are the following:—

"(a) The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2:—

"(c) in addition to any such amounts as aforesaid, an amount not exceeding 35 per centum of the net rent."

The effect of this is that 35 per cent., instead of 15 per cent., as in the case of dwelling-houses, can be added to the standing rent, in addition to 25 per cent. for repairs and the increases allowed for rates and improvements. In other words, an increase of 60 per cent., instead of 40 per cent., is permitted in the case of business premises.

"(b) The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (d) of sub-section (1) of section 5:—

"(d) the premises are reasonably required by the landlord for business, trade or professional purposes or for the public

service, and (except as otherwise provided by this sub-section) the Court is satisfied that alternative accommodation, reasonably equivalent as regards rent and suitability in all respects, is available:—"

The effect of this alteration is that the landlord cannot apply to recover business premises on the ground that he requires them as a residence for himself, a member of his family, or some *bonâ fide* whole-time employee of his own.

"(c) The following paragraph shall be added after paragraph (g) of the same sub-section:—

"(h) the premises are *bonâ fide* required for the purposes of scheme of reconstruction or improvement which appears to the Court to be in the public interest."

No such ground exists in the case of dwelling-houses, because in the present shortage of dwellings, housing is more urgent than any public improvement. But clearly that consideration does not affect business premises.

"(d) Paragraph (1) of the same sub-section shall not apply."

The effect of this alteration is to compel the owner to show the existence of alternative accommodation where the tenant of the business premises was in the employment of the landlord. At least, this *seems* the effect of the substituted provisions, but the interpretation is rather complicated. The point, of course, is academic, and we need not discuss its ramifications, as no question is likely to arise in practice.

"(e) Sections 9 and 10 shall not apply."

These sections relate to furnished houses and furnished lettings respectively, so are obviously rather irrelevant to the case of business premises. This proviso would therefore seem to be *ex abundanti cautela*.

Section (13) also goes on to exclude tenancies in a market or fair controlled by statute or charter; and restricts the operation of the statute in the case of business premises to one year, expiring 24th June, 1921.

We may just call attention here to the fact that, since all business premises came within the ambit of this legislation for the first time on the passing of the Act on 2nd July, 1920, the standard rent in that case will very frequently be much under the present rental, since the standard rent is that at which the premises were let so long ago as 3rd August, 1914 (section 12 (1) (a)). On the other hand, such premises are often let on a fairly long lease, or are let at a "progressive" rent, *i.e.*, one periodically increased. In such cases the standard rent is the *maximum* rent permitted by the progressive rent agreement (*ibidem*, proviso). The result is that in such cases it is important to decide whether or not a rent that can be increased or has been increased, under the lease, was a "progressive" rent or not. The mere fact that a rental is to be increased *once* under the agreement does not make it a "progressive rent"; for that term implies a series of steps in the ascending scale, and *three* terms are mathematically necessary in order to determine the existence of a series: *Goldsmith v. Orr* (Court of Appeal, *Times*, 29th June, 1920).

Where a tenant under a first term lease, which expires either before or after the commencement of the statute (2nd July, 1920), holds over, and the landlord accepts rent or otherwise waives his right to recover possession, his tenancy becomes at common law a tenancy from year to year. But a landlord, under the present Act, cannot recover possession against such a tenant; therefore his acceptance of rent, and of an increased rent, is not a waiving of his right to possession, but a statutory restriction on that right. Hence it cannot be relied on to turn a tenancy at will into a tenancy from year to year. So that a tenant "holding over" is presumably only a tenant at will, in the absence of some additional evidence of waiver.

The March (Cambridgeshire) Urban District Council recently advertised, without success, for offers of loans for a housing scheme. A favourable opportunity of securing the necessary money presented itself when the governors of the local educational foundation sold their estate and had a considerable sum to invest. Steps were taken towards securing a loan of £12,000, and the financial problem seemed to have solved itself; but when the sanction of the Board of Education was sought, a reply was received that the Board "did not feel able to authorise the investment."

Correspondence.

Mortgage Interest.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal and Weekly Reporter.]

SIR,—I have read and re-read "W. P. P.'s" communication in your issue of yesterday's date, and am quite unable to appreciate his "unforeseen difficulty."

Section 7 of the recent Act prohibits the calling in of certain mortgages so long as (*inter alia*) interest at the rate permitted under the Act is paid.

If such interest is not paid Section 7 has no application.

How can a mortgagor refuse or neglect to pay the rate permitted and at the same time claim the protection which is contingent upon such payment?

W. H. W.

12th September, 1920.

Rent Restrictions Act, 1920.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal and Weekly Reporter.]

SIR,—Referring to your remarks at the foot of page 712, in which it is stated that two separate notices should be served, I should be glad of an opinion as to whether giving notice to quit in the case of a weekly tenant at the end of one week from the service thereof, and also embodying a month's notice of increase of rent dating from the time of service, is valid?

If not, would it be in order to give four weeks' notice on the same form of increase of rent, such notice to commence at the expiration of the week when the notice to quit has expired?

13th September, 1920.

SOLICITOR.

[Probably such combined notice is valid. But *ex abundanti cautela* it seems safer to serve two notices.—Ed. S.J.]

Tenant Holding Over Under Statutory Protection.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal and Weekly Reporter.]

SIR,—I have read with great interest your articles on the statutory tenancy created under the Rents Restrictions Act, 1920.

I should be glad if light can be thrown on the following points:—

A pre-war lease of business premises at a rental below £78 expired before the new law came into force on the 2nd July, 1920.

There appears to be no doubt that the tenant may hold on, and that rent may be increased by 35 per cent. on the standard rent, plus 25 per cent. where the landlord is responsible for repairs.

Does the landlord, by giving notice of increase of rent and also applying for rent in future, prejudice his position by making such application, and does the tenant become thereby tenant from year to year as he would be under the common law? If not, does the tenancy continue until twelve months from the passing of the Act and then come to an end, and will any notice to quit be necessary?

PUZZLED.

13th September, 1920.

[See concluding paragraph of this week's article.—Ed. S.J.]

Notice to Quit.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal and Weekly Reporter.]

SIR,—I have recently returned from the Alps. I am trying to settle down to work. I have been reading the admirable articles in the Journal on the Increase of Rent Act. I wait with interest to see if their author deals with the question whether a landlord who has since August, 1914, agreed to take less than the standard rent may by the statutory notice restore the standard rent and add the increase to it. The Act seems not to have contemplated such a case. It appears to take the continued existence of the standard rent for granted. In an instance with which we are dealing, I have advised the landlord to give notice to quit at once, and not to serve the statutory notice until the first runs out and the statutory tenancy has begun.

SUBSCRIBER.

8th September, 1920.

[Perhaps some of our readers may have opinions on this point.—Ed. S.J.]

Mr. Alexander F. Whyte, who was M.P. for Perth from 1910 to 1918, has been appointed the first president of the Legislative Assembly shortly to be constituted in India under the Government of India Act, 1919.

New Orders, &c.

High Court of Justice.

LONG VACATION, 1920.

NOTICE.

During the remainder of the Vacation all applications "which may require to be immediately or promptly heard" are to be made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Acton.

COURT BUSINESS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Acton will, until further notice, sit in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, Royal Courts of Justice, at 10.15 a.m., on Wednesday in every week, commencing on Wednesday, 8th September, for the purpose of hearing such applications of the above nature as, according to the practice in the Chancery Division, are usually heard in Court.

No case will be placed in the Judge's Paper unless leave has been previously obtained, or a Certificate of Counsel that the case requires to be immediately or promptly heard, and stating concisely the reasons, is left with the papers.

The necessary papers, relating to every application made to the Vacation Judges (see notice below as to Judges' Papers), are to be left with the Cause Clerk in attendance, Chancery Registrar's Office, Room 136, Royal Courts of Justice, before 1 o'clock two days previous to the day on which the application is intended to be made. When the Cause Clerk is not in attendance, they may be left at Room 136, under cover, addressed to him, and marked outside Chancery Vacation Papers, or they may be sent by post, but in either case so as to be received by the time aforesaid.

URGENT MATTERS WHEN JUDGE NOT PRESENT IN COURT OR CHAMBERS.

—Application may be made in any case of urgency to the Judge, personally (if necessary) or by post or rail, prepaid, accompanied by the brief of Counsel, office copies of the affidavits in support of the application, and also by a Minute, on a separate sheet of paper, signed by Counsel, of the order he may consider the applicant entitled to, and also an envelope, sufficiently stamped, capable of receiving the papers, addressed as follows:—"Chancery Official Letter: To the Registrar in Vacation, Chancery Registrars' Office, Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C. 2."

On applications for injunctions, in addition to the above, a copy of the writ, and a certificate of writ issued, must also be sent.

The papers sent to the Judge will be returned to the Registrar.

The address of the Vacation Judge can be obtained on application at Room 136, Royal Courts of Justice.

CHANCERY CHAMBER BUSINESS.—The Chambers of Justices Eve and Peterson will be open for Vacation business on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in each week, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

KING'S BENCH CHAMBER BUSINESS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Acton will, until further notice, sit for the disposal of King's Bench Business in Judge's Chambers at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday in every week, commencing on Tuesday, the 7th September.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE.—Summonses will be heard by the Registrar, at the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, every day during the Vacation at 11.30 (Saturdays excepted).

Motions will be heard by the Registrar on Wednesdays, the 8th and 29th September, at the Principal Probate Registry, at 12.30.

Decrees will be made absolute on Wednesdays, the 15th and 29th of September.

All Papers for Motions and for making Decrees absolute are to be left at the Contentious Department, Somerset House, before 2 o'clock on the preceding Friday.

The Offices of the Probate and Divorce Registries will be opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the Offices will be opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 1 p.m.

JUDGE'S PAPERS FOR USE IN COURT.—CHANCERY DIVISION.—The following Papers for the Vacation Judge are required to be left with the Cause Clerk in attendance at the Chancery Registrars' Office, Room 136, Royal Courts of Justice, on or before 1 o'clock, two days previous to the day on which the application to the Judge is intended to be made:—

1. Counsel's certificate of urgency or note of special leave granted by the Judge.

2. Two copies of writ and two copies of pleadings (if any), and any other documents showing the nature of the application.

3. Two copies of notice of motion.

4. Office copy affidavits in support, and also affidavits in answer (if any).

N.B.—Solicitors are requested, when the application has been disposed of, to apply at once to the Judge's Clerk in Court for the return of their papers.

VACATION REGISTRAR.—Mr. Bloxam (Room 120).

Chancery Registrars' Office, Royal Courts of Justice.

September, 1920.

Distress for Rent Rules.

Notice is hereby given of the following Rules, and Treasury Order regulating Fees, under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1868, and the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1895:—

THE DISTRESS FOR RENT RULES, 1920, DATED AUGUST 11, 1920, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR UNDER THE LAW OF DISTRESS AMENDMENT ACT, 1868, AND THE LAW OF DISTRESS AMENDMENT ACT, 1895.

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Preliminary.

1. These Rules may be cited as the Distress for Rent Rules, 1920, and shall come into operation on the first day of October, 1920.

2. In these Rules—

"Judge" means a judge of County Courts.

"Certificate" means a certificate to act as a bailiff granted or renewed under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888, as amended by the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1895.

"Registrar" means the registrar of a County Court, and each registrar when there are more than one, and includes a deputy registrar.

Certificates.

3. Certificates may be either general or special. A special certificate shall specify the particular distress or distresses to which it applies. Certificates shall be in the Forms Nos. 1 and 2 in Appendix I. to these Rules, with such variations as circumstances may require; and the date at which a general certificate will become terminable shall be added at the foot thereof.

4. A special certificate may be granted by a judge or registrar, but a general certificate shall only be granted by a judge in person.

5. A general certificate shall authorise the bailiff named in it to levy at any place in England or Wales.

6. No certificate shall be granted to any officer of a County Court except by way of renewal of a certificate granted to an officer appointed before the 31st day of August, 1888.

7. Any practising solicitor of the Supreme Court shall, on application, and on payment of the prescribed fee, be entitled to a general or special certificate.

8. Subject to the two last preceding rules, a general or special certificate may, on payment of the prescribed fee, be granted to any applicant who satisfies the authority granting the same that he is a fit and proper person to hold a certificate.

9. An applicant for a general certificate shall satisfy the Judge that he is resident or has his principal place of business in the district of the Court, and shall state whether he has ever been refused a certificate, or had a former certificate cancelled or declared void.

Security.

10. Where an applicant for a certificate is not a ratepayer, rated on a rateable value of not less than £25 per annum, he may, if the authority applied to thinks fit, be required to give security for the due performance of his duties.

11. The security shall be security to the satisfaction of the registrar. In the case of a general certificate the amount shall be £20, and in the case of a special certificate the amount shall be £5.

12. The security shall be given to the registrar. It may be given by deposit, or by bond, or by guarantee, as the registrar may think fit.

Duration and Renewal of Certificates.

13. A general certificate shall (unless previously cancelled or declared void) have effect until the 1st of February next after the expiration of twelve months from the granting thereof, provided that the Judge of the Court where the certificate was granted may renew the same from time to time for the like period.

14. On an application for the renewal of a certificate the registrar shall be satisfied that the security (if any) required under these Rules or the Rules hereby annulled is subsisting.

15. A renewed certificate shall be in the Form No. 3 in Appendix I. to these Rules, and the date at which the renewed certificate will become terminable shall be added at the foot thereof.

Cancellation of Certificates.

16. On any application to cancel or declare void a certificate the Judge may, whether he cancels the certificate or not, order that the security shall be forfeited either wholly or in part, and that the amount directed to be forfeited shall be paid to the party aggrieved.

17. Where the Judge orders that the security shall be forfeited, either wholly or in part, but does not cancel or declare void the certificate, he may direct that the bailiff shall give fresh security as a condition of retaining his certificate.

18. Subject to Rule 16, where a certificate is cancelled or declared void by the Judge, the security shall also be cancelled, and the deposit (if any) returned.

19. Where a certificate is cancelled or declared void the Form No. 4 in Appendix I. to these Rules shall be used.

20. Where a certificate is cancelled or declared void or expires in consequence of non-renewal, it shall nevertheless continue to have effect for the purpose of any distress where the bailiff has entered into possession before the date on which the certificate is cancelled or declared void or expires.

List of Certificates.

21. There shall be made and signed by the registrar of every court on the 1st of February in every year, and exhibited in the office of the court a list of the bailiffs holding certificates for the time being, and if any such certificate is cancelled or declared void the fact of it having been cancelled or declared void shall be notified by the registrar on such list and published by him in some local newspaper.

Fees, Charges and Expenses.

22. No person shall be entitled to any fees, charges or expenses for levying a distress, or for doing any act or thing in relation thereto, other than those specified in and authorised by the table in Appendix II. to these Rules.

APPROVED and COMMENDED by leading EXPERTS for the REMEDIAL TREATMENT of all grades of MENTAL DEFECT.

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Trust Funds are available for the Children of Barristers, Solicitors, and Clergy of Church of England.

Admission on Inclusive Fees. If whole cost cannot be paid, by votes of Subscribers, with part-payment. No competition, only a small definite number of votes required.

Legacies as Endowments create permanent benefits.

Full information of Mr. H. HOWARD, Secretary, 14-16, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4. Telephone: 6397 City.

23. Where the rent demanded and due exceeds £20 the fees, charges and expenses specified in Scale I. shall be allowed, and where the rent demanded and due does not exceed £20 the fees, charges and expenses specified in Scale II. shall be allowed.

24. In case of any difference as to fees, charges and expenses between the parties, or any of them, the fees, charges and expenses shall be taxed by the registrar of the County Court in the district of which the distress is levied. The registrar may make such order as he thinks fit as to the costs of such taxation.

25. A copy of the table of fees, charges and expenses authorized by these Rules shall be posted up by the registrar of every court in a conspicuous place in his office.

26. Every bailiff levying a distress shall on the request of the tenant produce to him his certificate and a copy of the table of fees, charges and expenses authorized by these Rules.

Repeal.

27. On the coming into operation of these Rules the Distress for Rent Rules, 1888, and the Rules made under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1895, shall be annulled, except as to distresses levied before that date, to which the said Rules shall continue to apply; and these Rules shall apply to distresses levied after that date, and shall apply to certificates granted or renewed before that date as if these Rules had been in force when such certificates were granted or renewed.

Dated the 11th day of August, 1920.

BIRKENHEAD, C.

[Here follow two Appendices; relating to "Forms" and "Fees."]

Admiralty Transport Arbitration Board.

INDEMNITY ACT, 1920.

I, Viscount Mersey, President of the above-named Board, hereby direct that notices of claims under section 2 (1) A of the above Act, which are required to be given to the Board, shall be given by letters addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Shipping, St. James's Park, London, S.W. 1, marked "Admiralty Transport Arbitration Board," and that such letters respectively shall contain short particulars, including the date, of the transaction giving rise to the claim referred to therein.

Dated 7th day of September, 1920.

MERSEY.

Legal News.

Business Changes.

Messrs. DOWSONS & SANKEY, in consequence of the expiration of the lease of No. 18, Adam-street, Adelphi, are moving to No. 7, St. James's-place, St. James's-street, S.W. 1, on the 25th inst. Their new telephone number will be "Regent 4688."

Information Required.

JOHN FELL WOODBURN, of Thurstonville, near Ulverston, in the county of Lancaster, Esquire, deceased. Anybody having in their possession a will or a draft of a will of the above-named deceased (probably made in the spring of 1916 or in December, 1919), or any information which may lead to the discovery of a will are requested to communicate with Messrs. Burton, Yeates, & Hart, of 23, Surrey-street, London, W.C. 2.

General.

Notice has been given to the Austrian Government of the adoption of the clearing office scheme for the settlement of pre-war debts between this country and Austria. It is not intended to adopt the Clearing Office

scheme in the case of Bulgaria, but British creditors who, after taking all reasonable and proper steps, are unable to recover the amount of their debts from their Bulgarian debtors will be entitled to rank for dividend against Bulgarian property in this country, charged in accordance with the Treaty of Peace.

Under the powers conferred upon them by the Treaty of Peace (Austria) Order and the Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Order, the Board of Trade have appointed Mr. Egerton Spencer Grey, the Controller of the Clearing Office under the German Treaty, to be the Administrator of Austrian and Bulgarian property for the purposes of those Orders.

They have also appointed Mr. J. B. Knight to be Deputy Controller in charge of the Clearing Office with Germany, and Mr. Daniel Williams to be Deputy Administrator of Austrian and Bulgarian property. Mr. Williams will be in charge of the Clearing Office with Austria. The offices of the two departments will be at Cornwall House, Stamford-street, S.E. 1.

The trial of the two men, Halliday and Morrison, on a charge of assaulting, robbing and murdering a Glasgow master tailor was concluded at Glasgow. Medical evidence was given that death was due to suffocation by coal gas fumes, and that both jaws were fractured. It was further stated that in his dazed condition the tailor could not have ascended the flight of stairs to the workshop where he was found. A finger-print expert from Scotland Yard said that Halliday's finger-print resembled the finger impression left on the diary found in the premises, but he could not swear to it. The murder charge against Morrison was withdrawn, and he was discharged. Halliday was found guilty of assault and robbery only, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies announce that their directions issued on December 12, 1918, relating to the import of cereals, are still effective as regards wheat, wheat flours, and wheat meals. These directions require:—(1) That all imports of five tons and upwards shall be notified to the Commission at Trafalgar House, Waterloo-place, S.W., either on or before arrival, by the original consignee, as shown on the bill of lading. (2) That each notification shall give full particulars as to quantity, quality, shipping marks, cost and the charges incurred. (3) That such imports shall only be dealt with as the Commission may direct.

Winding-up Notices.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 10.

RIDER & SON, LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required forthwith to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims, to F. D'Arcy Cooper, 14, George-st., Mansion House, liquidator.

SAMUEL FISH, LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 30, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to Thomas Robinson Radcliffe, liquidator, under cover to Samuel Fish, Ltd., 148, Belgrave-rd., Oldham.

SHEFFIELD SIMPLEX MOTOR WORKS, LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 15, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Sir William Barclay Peat, 11, Ironmonger-ls., liquidator.

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM OPERA CO., LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims, to William Barclay Peat, 11, Ironmonger-ls., liquidator.

VALLEY ENGINEERING AND METAL CO., LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 23, to send in their names and addresses, and full particulars of their debts or claims, to Clifford Roxby Akers, 1, Queen Victoria-st., liquidator.

NORTHINGHAM & CO., LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 19, to send in their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims, to Oliver Sunderland, 15, Eastcheap, liquidator.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 14.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS CO., LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 24, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Thomas Percy Edwards, 17, Hencotes, Hexham, liquidator.

Resolutions for Winding-up Voluntarily.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 3.

Levitt & Cohep, Ltd.
Hugh Stevenson & Sons, Ltd.
J. T. Greig Financial Agency, Ltd.
Jones & Partners, Ltd.
Lowestoft Motor Co., Ltd.
K. Kershaw & Co., Ltd.
Coconut Plantations, Ltd.
Macedonian Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Annuaire Oriental, Ltd.
Mecoman Bros., Ltd.
Quorn Garage (Leicester), Ltd.
Portland Brick and Pipe Co., Ltd.
Premier Time Recording Co., Ltd.

Powell & Sons, Ltd.
British Pluviusin Co., Ltd.
United Kingdom Rosin Distributors Association, Ltd.
Moet & Chandon (Brut Imperial), Ltd.
E. Gihl & Co., Ltd.
Haskeline, Ltd.
Bune Transport Services, Ltd.
Carr Bros. & Ash, Ltd.
Mercantile Lighterage Co., Ltd.
Press Studs, Ltd.
Miller, Wolfson & Co., Ltd.
Industrial Reconstruction Council.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 7.

Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire Horse Shoe Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
New British Electro-Plating Co., Ltd.
Glyno Engineering Co., Ltd.
Provincial Touring Entertainments, Ltd.
Hirst & Rennie, Ltd.

J. & J. J. Mellor, Ltd.
San Lorenzo Nitrate Co., Ltd.
Chippingham Public Hall and Skating Rink, Ltd.
Buena Ventura Nitrate Co., Ltd.
Standard Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Daniel & Co., Ltd.
Northern Concrete Co., Ltd.

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Broadoak Nurseries, Ltd.
M. Volpert & Co., Ltd.

Edward J. Goodwin, Ltd.
Metal Welding Co., Ltd.
Lochnell Motor Co., Ltd.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 10.

Corders Trust, Ltd.
Cyclopes Construction Co., Ltd.
A. E. Co., Ltd.
Sovran Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Albert Lyon & Co., Ltd.
Chassis Construction Co., Ltd.
Barker & Moody, Ltd.
Valley Engineering and Metal Co., Ltd.
Redruth Foundry Co., Ltd.
Mechanical Products, Ltd.
Ryder & Son, Ltd.
Union Zinc Mining Co., Ltd.
Sweeting (Southall), Ltd.

Samuel Fish, Ltd.
Jonathan Bracken & Sons, Ltd.
Incorporated Financiers Association, Ltd.
British Automobile Equipment Co., Ltd.
United Merchants, Ltd.
Grove Hotel (Wallasey), Ltd.
Weardale Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Segamat (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.
Victoria Hall Co., Harlow, Ltd.
Hollin Bank Ring Mill, Ltd.
C. Binks, Ltd.
Scarborough Salvage Co., Ltd.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 14.

A. Camden Pratt & Co., Ltd.
Vivonne, Ltd.
Western Woodworkers, Ltd.
Sir Thomas Beecham Opera Co., Ltd.
Big Circus, Ltd.
Doncaster Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Co., Ltd.
Patent Roller Covering Co., Ltd.
Lowestoft Marine Engine and Boiler Insurance Association, Ltd.
United Service Studios, Ltd.

Helmis Gray's Inn Estate, Ltd.
Reeves Motor Hire Co., Ltd.
Hexham Corn Market and Public Buildings Co., Ltd.
Reading Brick Co., Ltd.
Superlight, Ltd.
Joseph Hitchon, Ltd.
E. J. West & Co., Ltd.
Edward Ryley, Ltd.
G. A. Stadler & Co., Ltd.
Greystone Colliery Co., Ltd.

Creditors' Notices.

Under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 3.

ASTLEY, ARTHUR WHITAKER, Bradford. Oct. 1. Chas. H. J. Marsden, Bradford.
BARRETT, SOLOMON, Hove. Oct. 2. Archibald Donaldson, 4, Bloomsbury-pl.
BATTERBY, PHILIP WORSLEY, Bridgewater. Sept. 30. Norris & Sons, Liverpool.
BAWDEN, HENRY, Looe, Cornwall. Oct. 4. Stanley Parsons, St. Blasey, Par.
CORNWALL.
BENKE, ALICE, Southampton. Oct. 14. Pearce & Keale, Southampton.
BIRKUMPTRE, HENRY AUGUST, Whitstone, Midd's. Oct. 13. Harris, Chetham & Cohen, 35, Finsbury-sq.
BOUGHTON, WILLIAM, Kew, Surrey. Oct. 3. Moon, Gilke & Moon, 24, Bloomsbury-sq.
BROMLEY, GERTRUDE BLANCHE POTTS, Bath. Oct. 11. C. A. Piper & Smith, 13, Vincent-sq., Westminster.
CLAXTON, WILLIAM MATTHEW, Fulham. Oct. 7. E. G. T. Courtenay, 601, Fulham-rd.
COLLINS, HAROLD STAFFORD, Sharia Ennad el Dine, Cairo. Nov. 30. Thompson & Warrington, Dudley.
CUTBERT, JAMES, South Shields, Sailmaker. Sept. 30. A. P. Stainton, South Shields.
DAVEY, ROBERT, Luppitt, Devon. Sept. 31. Tweed & Son, Honiton.
DAVIES, THOMAS COUGHERT, Southend-on-Sea. Sept. 30. Dennis, Lamb & Drysdale, Southend.
DESAUDRE, JEANNE MARIE AUGUSTINE, Paris, France. Sept. 21. Hicks, Arnold & Bender, 35, King-st., Covent Garden.
FALKNER, SANDERBROOK, Fulham. Oct. 16. Oswald Hanson & Smith, 44, Hammer-smith-rd.
FOYERHILL, LAURA JULIA, Tunbridge Wells. Oct. 4. Snell & Co., Tunbridge Wells.
GASCOTTE, MARY MARTHA, Handsworth, Birmingham. Oct. 1. London & Carpenter, 31, Budge-row, Cannon-st.
GIBSON, CATHERINE, Alnwick, Provision Dealer. Sept. 30. Dickson, Archer & Thompson, Alnwick.
GINSBURG, SAMUEL, Shoreditch. Oct. 6. Edells & Co., 146, Bishopsgate.
GRAY, THOMAS, Nottingham. Furniture Remover. Oct. 4. R. W. Miller, Nottingham.
HALL, EDWARD, Barton, near Darlington, Farmer. Oct. 1. Wooler & Wooler, Darlington.
HARRIS, WILLIAM, Keighley. Sept. 30. Spencer, Clarkson & Co., Keighley.
JASON, JOSEPH EDGAR, Birkdale, Southport. Sept. 30. Booth & Fisher, Huddersfield.
ISBELL, GEORGE ROBERT, Fartown, Huddersfield, Plumber. Sept. 30. Booth & Fisher, Huddersfield.
JONES, CATHERINE LEFWEILLIN, Clifton, Bristol. Sept. 29. Hunt, Castle & Co., Bristol.

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JONES-PARRY, JOHN PARRY, Boscombe, Oct. 15. Robert Davies & Co., Warrington.
 KRAY, HARRY, Walsall, Horse Collar Manufacturer. Nov. 1. Enoch Evans & Son, Walsall.
 KELLY, CATHERINE, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand. Oct. 2. Pearce & Nicholls, 12, New-st., Lincoln's Inn.
 LAWSON, EMILY ROBIN, Bristol. Sept. 29. Hunt, Castle & Co., Bristol.
 LEAKE, JOHN, Manchester. Oct. 31. G. M. Saunders & Son, 8, Regent-st.
 LEARY, KATHERINE, Woolwich. Oct. 12. Hays, Roughton & Dunn, 11-12, Clement's-lane.
 LOMAS, SAMUEL JOHN, Kew, Surrey. Oct. 14. J. H. Clegg, 59, Shepherd's Bush-green.
 MORELL, JOSEPH, Great St. Andrew-st., Bloomsbury. Oct. 15. Buxton, Ashton & Son, 38, Seckville-st.
 MORTIMER, BENJAMIN, Holbeck, Leeds, Bobbin Maker. Oct. 16. Nelson, Eddisons & Lupton, Leeds.
 PLOWMAN, A.W., Harrietham, Kent. Oct. 12. Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand.
 RANDALL, JOHN, Worcester. Oct. 16. F. Ronald Jeffery, Worcester.
 REINCKE, HANS RODERICK LEOPOLD, Champion Park, Denmark Hill, Merchant. Sept. 30. Goldberg & Barrett, 2 and 3, West-st., Finsbury-circus.
 RYDER, FRANCES, West Kirby, Cheshire, Stationer. Oct. 1. Woolcott & Co., West Kirby, Cheshire.
 SIDEBOTTOM, PHILLIP KERSHAW, Brooklands, Chester. Sept. 30. O. Collier Little, Manchester.
 SMITH, CALEB, Culverden, Canterbury, New Zealand. Oct. 2. Pearce & Nicholls, 12, New-st., Lincoln's Inn.
 SPURR, ANTHONY, Broadway, Dorset. Oct. 5. Marsh & Warry, Yeovil.
 STICKLAND, FREDERICK, Shoreditch. Oct. 13. Harris, Chatham & Cohen, 25, Finsbury-sq.
 SWAIN, JOHN, West Bridgford, Nottingham. Oct. 1. Kennedy, Ponsonby, Hyde & Co., 8, Coleman-st.
 THOMPSON, JAMES WITHAM, Burnley. Sept. 30. A. L. Garnett, Burnley.
 UBBY, FREDERICK EDWARD, Leigh-st., St. Pancras. Oct. 4. J. E. Lickfold & Sons, 45, Bedford-row.
 USSHER, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS EDMOND, Burgess Hill, Sussex. Sept. 30. Woodham Smith & Borradaile, Old Sergeants' Inn-chambrs., 5, Chancery-lane.
 VEARY, AMELIA ANN, Stratford-on-Avon. Sept. 30. J. R. Phillips, Stratford-on-Avon.
 WAITE, MARTHA, York. Oct. 11. G. Laycock Brown, York.
 WATKES, EDITHA, Cheltenham. Oct. 16. Ronald McLaren, Cheltenham.
 WATSON, SARAH ANN (Middx), Harrogate. Oct. 14. Hutchinson & Sons, Bradford.
 WHISKER, ESTHER, Middlesbrough. Sept. 17. E. W. Dawes, Middlesbrough.
 WILMOT, SUSAN ELIZABETH, Catford, Kent. Oct. 14. J. A. Marsden Popple, 14, Gt. St. Thomas Apostle.
 WYSE, LOUIS RAOUL SYDOLM BONAVENTURE, Paris, France. Sept. 21. Hicks, Arnold & Bender, 35, King-st., Covent Garden.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 7.

BARBER, CHARLOTTE LUCY, Eastbourne. Oct. 1. Joseph H. Stretton, 11, Serjeants'-inn, Temple.
 BARR, ELSIE VIOLET ST. CLARE, Copar-rd., Battersea Park. Oct. 16. Hays, Roughton & Dunn, 11-12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-st.
 BELDEN, CATHERINE EMILY, Ilfracombe. Oct. 9. Rowe & Warren, Ilfracombe.
 BENNETT, JAMES, Branksome Park, Dorset. Oct. 8. Lowless & Co., 29, Great St. Helens.
 CHAMBERS, ALICE MARY, Fulham. Oct. 15. Sheard, Brenoh, Wace & Roper, 2, Clement's-lane, Strand.
 CREASON, THOMAS, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough. Sept. 21. E. W. Dawes, Middlesbrough.
 CREASON, JOHN, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough. Sept. 21. E. W. Dawes, Middlesbrough.
 CROSBY, RICHARD CHARLES, Upper Tooting. Oct. 2. Wootton & Payne, Reading.
 CUNNINGHAM, EMILY JEAN, Clerkenwell-rd. Oct. 4. Lowndes & Son, 15, George-st., Mansion House.
 FREUND, ESTHER, Tregunter-rd., The Boltons. Sept. 21. Blount, Lynch & Petre, 48, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.
 GREGORY, FRANK HENRY, Gunthorpe, Nottingham. Oct. 9. W. E. Comery, Nottingham.
 HARDMAN, ERNEST MINISTER, San Francisco, California, Labourer. Oct. 12. W. E. Bonwick, 10, Great Marlborough-st.
 HOWARD, EMMA RICHEL, Worthing. Oct. 8. Budd & Co., Cheltenham.
 HUNTER, FRANCES SUELLIE, Hatfield, Herts. Oct. 11. Passingham & Hill, Hitchin.
 ISAAC, RICHARD RAYMOND, Stratfield Turgis, Southampton, Farmer. Oct. 9. John A. Kingdon, Basingstoke.
 JACQUES, EUSTACE, Cork-st. Oct. 4. Stanley Attenborough & Co., 19, Piccadilly.
 KEMMER, ALEXANDER, Abinger-rd., Bedford Park. Oct. 16. Waterhouse & Co., 1, New-st., Lincoln's Inn.
 LOBB, WILLIAM, Reading, Accountant. Oct. 12. Blandy & Blandy, Reading.
 LOVELL, JAMES, Glastonbury, Somerset. Oct. 14. Lewis W. Taylor, 1, Verulam-hidge, Gray's Inn.
 MOTTILAT, PAUL PIERRE, Stanhope-gdns., S. Kensington. Oct. 9. Reynolds & Son, 7, Arundel-st., Strand.
 MYERS, GRACE HANNAH, Pudsey, Yorks. Oct. 9. Banks Newell, Ellis & Denaine, Bradford.
 NORTON, HARRIET, Brighton. Oct. 26. Fitzhugh, Woolley, Baines & Woolley, Brighton.
 PALMER, SIDNEY, Walton-on-the-Naze. Oct. 4. Wilson & Nicholson, Walton-on-the-Naze.
 PEARSE, CHARLES, Solby, Yorks, Confectioner. Nov. 1. C. H. March, Selby.
 PENNINGTON, EMMA, Harrogate. Oct. 1. Kirby, Son & Atkinson, Harrogate.
 RANDLE, WILLIAM, Sutton Coldfield, Chartered Accountant. Oct. 23. Bickley & Lynex, Birmingham.
 SHEPHERD, JOHN HENRY, Ferrybridge, Yorks, Farmer. Oct. 1. Carter, Bentleys & Gundill, Pontefract.
 SLATER, JAMES, Blackburn. Sept. 30. John Taylor & Co., Blackburn.
 SOLTAU, ANNE KATHERINE EMMA, Kensington Gardens-sq. Oct. 10. Rawle, Johnstone & Co., 1, Bedford-row.
 TOWN, MARIA, Keighley. Oct. 28. F. W. Butterfield, Keighley.
 UBBY, CHARLES, Tooting. Oct. 6. Henry Pinfrey & Son, 14, Paternoster-row.
 VICE, THOMAS RICHARD, Ilkley, Yorks. Oct. 23. Ramsden Walker, 32, Watling-st., St. Paul's.
 VIVIAN, BEVILLE GRENVILLE, Shaftesbury-av. Oct. 23. Andrew Wood, Purves & Sutton, 8 and 9, Great James-st., Bedford-row.
 WATSON, THOMAS, Harrogate. Oct. 10. Barbers Harrogate.
 WATTS, CHARLES EDWIN, Mercers-rd., Upper Holloway. Oct. 9. Potter, Sandford & Kilvington, 120, Queen Victoria-st.
 WHEWELL, GEORGE, Blackburn, Analytical Chemist. Sept. 30. Albert Belden, Bradford.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 10.

ALLIN, JAMES THOMAS, Seven Kings, Ilford. Sept. 30. Mullis & Peake, Romford.
 ANDREWS, MARY CATHERINE, Parkstone, Dorset. Oct. 9. Dickinson, Yeatman & Manser Poole.
 BARNARD, JANE, Hampstead. Oct. 15. Whites & Co., 24, Budge-row.
 BAYSTOCK, HARRY SERAPIS, Andover. Oct. 7. Wm. R. Graham, Andover.
 BENNET, EDWARD BENNET SHAW, Bournemouth. Oct. 10. Bridges, Sawtell & Co., 23, Red Lion-sq.
 BERRIFF, MARIE MAY, Simla, India. Oct. 22. Maddison, Stirling & Humm, 13, Old Jewry-chambrs.
 BODDYSTON, EDWARD HENRY, Honington, Warwick. Oct. 6. Crump, Spratt & Co., 13, Old Queen-st.

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 BURGLARY, THIRD PARTY, MOTORS, LIFTS, BOILERS,
 PROPERTY OWNERS' INDEMNITY, LOSS OF PROFITS
 due to FIRE, GLASS BREAKAGE, LIVE STOCK.

Gentlemen in a position to introduce Business are invited to undertake Agencies within the United Kingdom.

BRATT, PETER, Hyle, Chester. Oct. 8. F. O. S. Leek & Co., Manchester.
 CALLINGHAM, FRANK RICHARD, Great Baddow, Essex. Oct. 31. L. F. Callingham, 1, New-sq.
 CLARKSON, WILLIAM, Sherburn, Yorks. Oct. 9. Richardson & Parker, Scarborough.
 COCKETT, JOHN, Walsoken, Norfolk, Seed Merchant. Oct. 8. K. de Haviland Ollard, Wisbech.
 CULLEN, ELIZABETH, Drayton, Hants. Nov. 1. Tolls & Son, Bedford.
 DAVIES, ELIZABETH MARY, Morthyr Tydäl, Oct. 30. J. B. Davies, Morthyr Tydäl.
 DIERHOFF, MARY, Birkdale. Nov. 8. W. & B. Hodge & Halsall, Southport.
 DORMAN, CHARLES MARK, Brooklands, Chester, Electrical Engineer. Oct. 23. Payne, Galloway & Co., Manchester.
 DRINKWATER, MELISSENT EMILY, Herley, Surrey. Oct. 9. Morrisons & Nightingale, Reigate.
 EMERSON, AUGUSTUS, St. Helier, Jersey. Oct. 31. Leslie Hardy & Trehearne, 17, Bedford-row.
 FAIR, ELEANOR, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Sept. 25. Gray & Bate, Berwick-upon-Tweed.
 GREENBANK, LYDIA, Bradford. Sept. 30. Heap & Heap, Bradford.
 GRIFFITHS, MARGARET, near Ellesmere, Salop. Oct. 1. W. Gough Thomas, Ellesmere.
 GUPTA, VIDITA BRUSHAN, Mehroli, Delhi, India. Oct. 22. Maddison, Stirling & Humm, 13, Old Jewry-chambrs.
 HUBBARD, LUCIA, Sheffield. Oct. 13. Watson, Esom & Barber, Sheffield.
 HOSLEY, Major WILLIAM SETMOUR, Pall Mall. Oct. 22. Budd, Johnson, Jecks & Colclough, 24, Austin Friars.
 HUNTLEY, JOHN, Fowler-rd., Islington. Sept. 25. Gray & Bate, Berwick-upon-Tweed.
 JEWELL, JOSEPH, Cricklewood. Oct. 9. De Mena & Menasse, 190, Bishopsgate.
 JONES, CHARLES FREDERICK, Trieste, Italy, Marine Engineer. Oct. 12. Francis T. Jones, 44, Finsbury-sq.

W. WHITELEY, LTD.

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IN

LONDON'S LARGEST SALEROOM.

Phone No. : PARK ONE (40 LINES). TELEGRAMS : "WHITELEY LONDON."

KESSELL, JOHN, Northwood, near Wem, Salop. Oct. 1. W. Gough Thomas, Ellesmere.
 KESSEAW, JOHN, Duddleston Heath, near Ellesmere, Salop, Drainer. Oct. 1. W. Gough Thomas, Ellesmere.
 KEMP, CATHERINE KIDD, Hanover-bldgs., Thomas-st. Oct. 12. J. F. Spencer Cridland, 26, Victoria-st.
 LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, Cavendish-sq. Dec. 1. Dawson & Co., 2, New-sq.
 LODGE, PATRICK ALLOTT, Streatham. Oct. 9. Fraser & Christian, 71, Finsbury-pavement.
 MANN, ANNA, Neveyn-sq., Kensington. Oct. 10. Rickerby & Co., Cheltenham.
 MATHIAS, ROSS, Lamphay, Pembroke. Sept. 30. Eaton-Evans & Williams, Haverfordwest.
 MEHRTENS, HERMANN, Highbury. Oct. 9. Rochester, Pusey & Co., 30, Cannon-st.
 MEHNER, JAMES BURT, Torquay. Sept. 18. Batty, Ford & Buckley, Manchester.
 MOODY, ELIZABETH JANE, Clevedon, Somerset. Oct. 22. O'Donoghue & Forbes, Bristol.
 NEILSON, RALPH LANGTON, Liverpool. Oct. 22. Alsop, Stevens, Crooks & Co., Liverpool.
 NICKSON, JAMES, Lancaster. Sept. 30. Swainson, Satterthwaite & Swainson, Lancaster.
 RANKIN, Lady ANNIE LAURA, Hereford. Sept. 30. Goldberg & Barrett, 2 and 3, West-st., Finsbury-circus.
 RICE, JOHN, Aldingbourne, near Chichester. Oct. 10. Geo. Reader & Co., 33, Coleman-st.
 ROBERTSON, JAMES, Gordon-sq. Oct. 10. Bridges, Sawtell & Co., 23, Red Lion-sq.
 ROGERS, SAMUEL, Isleworth, Iron Merchant. Oct. 11. Huntley, Son & Phillips, 22, Tooley-st.
 RYECART, ERNEST NOEL, Ewell, Surrey. Nov. 1. Coldham, Birkett & Fleuret, 27, Chancery-la.
 SMITH, ELIZABETH REDEMPTA, Wells, Somerset. Sept. 29. C. R. Parker, 6, Raymond-bldgs.
 SPICER, SARAH, Argyll-rd., Kensington. Oct. 9. Shepherds & Walters, 4, Broad Street-pl.
 STEEL, TOM STANLEY, Goring-on-Thames. Oct. 10. Steel, Maitland & Byers, Sunderland.

Bankruptcy Notices.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 3.
 RECEIVING ORDERS.

LEE, SAMUEL, Nottingham, General Dealer. Nottingham. Pet. Aug. 31. Ord. Aug. 31.
 MCHARDY, JOHN FITZGERALD, Westgate-on-Sea, Motor Engineer. Canterbury. Pet. Aug. 30. Ord. Aug. 30.
 MILLER, HARRY, Leeds, Wholesale Clothier. Leeds. Pet. Aug. 16. Ord. Aug. 30.
 MURDOCH, C. STUART, Rock Ferry, Chester, Brush Merchant. Liverpool. Pet. July 30. Ord. Aug. 31.
 NEWTON, HENRY GRIFFITHS, Southampton-st., Bloomsbury-sq. High Court. Pet. Sept. 1. Ord. Sept. 1.
 ROBINSON, WILLIAM HENRY, Philpot-lane, Shipbuilder. High Court. Pet. Sept. 1. Ord. Sept. 1.
 ROME, JAMES WILLIAM, Weston-super-Mare, Café Proprietor. Bridgwater. Pet. Sept. 1. Ord. Sept. 1.
 SHEPHERD, HERBERT TAYLOR, Walkley, Sheffield General Dealer. Sheffield. Pet. Sept. 1. Ord. Sept. 1.
 SMITH, GEORGE OSCAR, Dowgate-hill, Manufacturer's Agent. High Court. Pet. June 30. Ord. Aug. 19.
 SMITH, RICHARD, Lincoln, Fish Salesman. Lincoln. Pet. Aug. 28. Ord. Aug. 28.
 TREND, FREDERICK WILLIAM, East Befford, Draper. Lincoln. Pet. Aug. 28. Ord. Aug. 28.
 WILKINSON, FRANK, Hælington, near Crowe, Estate Agent. Nantwich. Pet. Aug. 18. Ord. Aug. 31.
 FIRST MEETINGS.
 BRECHAM, Sir THOMAS, Bart., The Albany, Piccadilly. Sept. 15 at 11. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 BOYCE, P. J. H., Pensonby-ter., Westminster, Caterer. Sept. 16 at 11. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 BROWN, DOUGLAS A., Wimbledon. Sept. 13 at 12. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 COLEMAN, HENRY THOMAS, Keighley, Salesman. Sept. 10 at 3. Off. Rec., 12, Duke-st., Bradford.
 FIELDSEND, HAROLD, Hampstead, Music Hall Artist. Sept. 15 at 12. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 FORBES, GERALD ALEXANDER, Leeds, Plumber. Sept. 13 at 11. Off. Rec., 24, Bond-st., Leeds.

HILL, THOMAS DAVID, High Holborn. Sept. 13 at 11. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 HOWARTH, LOUIS EMMETT, Brighouse, Furniture Broker. Sept. 19 at 10.30. County Court House, Prescott-st., Halifax.
 KEATS, PHILIP PRINCES, Balcall Heath, Birmingham, Chemist. Sept. 10 at 12. Ruskin-chmbrs., 191, Corporation-st., Birmingham.
 MOSS, BARNET, Leeds. Sept. 9 at 11. Off. Rec., 24, Bond-st., Leeds.
 NEWTON, HENRY GRIFFITHS, Southampton-st., Bloomsbury-sq. Sept. 15 at 11. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 PASCOE, JOHN, South Shields, Driller. Sept. 15 at 11. Off. Rec., Pearl-bldgs., 4, Northumberland-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 PERRINS, RICHARD THEOPHILUS, Plymouth, Fried Fish Salesman. Sept. 13 at 3. Off. Rec., 7, Buckland-ter., Plymouth.
 ROBINSON, WILLIAM HENRY, Philpot-lane, Shipbuilder. Sept. 15 at 12. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.
 SMITH, GEORGE OSCAR, Dowgate-hill, Manufacturer's Agent. Sept. 13 at 12. Bankruptcy-bldgs., Carey-st.

ADJUDICATIONS.

BREAST, ROGER GODFREY, Glyndyfrdwy, Merionethshire, Grocer. Wrexham. Pet. July 19. Ord. Aug. 31.
 COLEMAN, HENRY THOMAS, Keighley, Salesman. Bradford. Pet. Aug. 30. Ord. Aug. 30.
 DE KAYNAUGH, DENNIS, Bromwood-rd., Wandsworth Common. High Court. Pet. April 14. Ord. Aug. 30.
 FIELDSEND, HAROLD, Hampstead, Music Hall Artist. High Court. Pet. Sept. 1. Ord. Sept. 1.
 HOWARTH, LOUIS EMMETT, Brighouse, Furniture Broker. Halifax. Pet. Aug. 30. Ord. Aug. 30.
 LEE, SAMUEL, Nottingham, General Dealer. Nottingham. Pet. Aug. 31. Ord. Aug. 31.
 MCHARDY, JOHN FITZGERALD, Westgate-on-Sea, Motor Engineer. Canterbury. Pet. Aug. 30. Ord. Aug. 30.
 ROSS, JAMES WILLIAM, Weston-super-Mare, Café Proprietor. Bridgwater. Pet. Sept. 1. Ord. Sept. 1.

SMITH, GEORGE OSCAR, Dowgate-hill, Manufacturer's Agent. High Court. Pet. June 30. Ord. Sept. 1.
 SCRANTON, A., Manchester. Manchester. Pet. July 9. Ord. Aug. 30.
 SHEPHERD, HERBERT TAYLOR, Walkley, Sheffield, General Dealer. Sheffield. Pet. Sept. 1. Ord. Sept. 1.
 SMITH, RICHARD, Lincoln, Fish Salesman. Lincoln. Pet. Aug. 28. Ord. Aug. 28.
 WILLIAMS, FRANCES, Brookland, Kent. Canterbury. Pet. July 2. Ord. Aug. 30.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 7.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ANIS, ROBERT WILLIAM, Worthing, Tailor. Brighton. Pet. Sept. 2. Ord. Sept. 2.
 CANALI, FRANCIS, Carlton-mansions, Holland Park-gdns., Art Dealer. High Court. Pet. June 7. Ord. Sept. 6.
 COOK, JAMES, Carlsholton, Garman. Croydon. Pet. Sept. 1. Ord. Sept. 1.
 CROSSLAND, JOHN WILLIAM, Dowsbury, Market Draper. Leeds. Pet. Sept. 2. Ord. Sept. 2.
 DIXON, JOHN HENRY, Forest-row, Sussex, Tanbridge Works. Pet. Aug. 29. Ord. Sept. 2.
 ELST, ARNOLD JOSEPH VANIER, Fore-st., Merchant. High Court. Pet. June 28. Ord. Sept. 3.
 HEYMAN, HENRIETTA MARIA, Oban, Scotland. High Court. Pet. July 15. Ord. Sept. 1.
 JOYCE, LEONARD RYDE, I. of W., Ironmonger. Newport. Pet. Sept. 4. Ord. Sept. 4.
 LAMBERT, GEORGE WILLIAM, Norwich, General Dealer. Norwich. Pet. Sept. 4. Ord. Sept. 4.
 MUMFORD, MILICENT, Beauchamp-pl., Dressmaker. High Court. Pet. July 29. Ord. Sept. 1.
 PROSSER, JOSEPH, Abingdon, Tailor. Oxford. Pet. Sept. 3. Ord. Sept. 3.
 SHIFFEY, FRANK HEWITT, Clacton-on-Sea, Builder. Colchester. Pet. Aug. 6. Ord. Sept. 1.
 SIMONS, J. J., Denmark-st., Charing Cross-rd. High Court. Pet. Aug. 7. Ord. Sept. 2.
 WARNER, SAMUEL, Hylton, Derby. Burton-on-Trent. Pet. Sept. 4. Ord. Sept. 4.
 WILKINS, J., Great Foulney-st., Regent-st., Warehouseman. High Court. Pet. Aug. 11. Ord. Sept. 2.

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G. H. MAYNE, Secretary.

TOMKINS, HARRIET, Saint Martin's, near Ovestry. Oct. 1. W. Gough Thomas, Ellesmere.
 TOMKINS, JOHN, Saint Martin's, near Ovestry, Grocer. Oct. 1. W. Gough Thomas, Ellesmere.
 WATSON, JOSEPH LIMA, Finedon, Northampton, Tobacconist. Sept. 20. Samuel Hayes, Hanley.
 WOOD, HERBERT, Heywood, Laas. Oct. 28. Isherwood & Hose, Heywood.
 YEO, ELIZABETH, Weston Faverell, Plymouth. Oct. 29. Rickard & Co., Plymouth.

VALUATIONS FOR INSURANCE.—It is very essential that all Policy Holders should have a detailed valuation of their effects. Property is generally very inadequately insured, and in case of loss insurers suffer accordingly. **DEBENHAM, STORR, & SONS (LIMITED)**, 20, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2, the well-known valuers and chattel auctioneers (established over 100 years), have a staff of Expert Valuers, and will be glad to advise those desiring valuations for any purpose. Jewels, plate, furs, furniture, works of art, bric-a-brac, a speciality.—[ADVT.]

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